

## NO POISON

IN THE PASTRY

IF



**DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS**

ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., Flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.

**FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.**

PREPARED BY THE  
**Price Baking Powder Co.,**  
Chicago, Ill.      St. Louis, Mo.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**

**Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems,**  
Best Dry Hop Yeast.  
FOR SALE BY GROCERS.  
WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

## MALARIA

Enters the system from unknown causes at all seasons.  
Shatters the Nerves, Impairs Digestion, and Enfeebles the Muscles.



**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**

THE BEST TONIC

Quickly and completely cures Malaria, and Chills and Fevers. For intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, it has no equal. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do.

FATHER J. J. KELLEY, the patriotic and scholarly Catholic Divine of Arkansas, says:

"I have used Brown's Iron Bitters with the greatest satisfaction for Malaria, and as a preventive of Chills and like diseases, and will always keep it on hand as a ready friend."

Genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by **BROWN'S CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.**

LAXATIVE: Bitter Root—useful and attractive, containing list of prices for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp.

AT THE

## PAINT STORE

—Is a fine stock of—

## WALL PAPER,

CEILING DECORATIONS, and everything in the Paint line.

ALABASTINE is the best Coating for walls and ceilings; it will not rub off, and is cheaper and better than Kalsomine or Whitewash. Anyone can put it on.

ALBERT GREENWOOD,  
No. 2 Zweigart's Block.

W. E. GRINES & CO.,

—New Stock of—

## FURNITURE!

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SETS in great variety.

We make a point of keeping on hand a large stock of all the essential articles in Furniture, Bedding, &c., and know our prices are reasonable for reliable goods.

Store: corner of Third and Market streets, Glasgow's old stand.

**LANE & WORRICK,**

**Contractors, ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.**

Plans and specifications furnished on reasonable terms and all work satisfactorily and promptly done. Office on Third street, between Wall and Sutton.

**JOHN WHEELER,**

No. 31 Market street.

## LAKE and RIVER FISH!

received daily. Oysters, fruit, canned goods, etc. Prices the lowest.

**A. D. MITCHELL,**

**CONFECTIONER,**

and dealer in home-made candies, fruits, etc. Soda Water the best in town. Ice Cream and ices of all kinds. Second street, Maysville, Ky.

## NEWS FROM THE ORIENT

## DUFFERIN'S RESIGNATION EMPHATICALLY DENIED.

India's Viceroy said to be in Perfect Accord with England's Premier—Germany Not Anxious for Peace and France Manufacturing Canards.

LONDON, May 9.—The rumor of the resignation of Lord Dufferin, viceroy of India, on account of dissatisfaction with the policy pursued by Gladstone, originated on the stock exchange, and has been repeated by several newspapers. The Daily News gives the report a distinct denial. It is also emphatically denied in official circles. On the contrary, it is asserted that the viceroy is in full accord with the policy pursued by the government in the settlement of the Russo-Afghan frontier dispute, and that he fully approves Gladstone's present action regarding the frontier question.

It is expected that the announcement in the St. Petersburg Official Messenger of the proposed arbitration will have a reassuring effect, as being the first public intimation by Russia that she will negotiate with England. Rumors that the Russians are steadily advancing in Afghanistan are traced to Paris, and cannot be confirmed. The Times again urges the government to induce the amir to allow the English troops to garrison Herat. A London dispatch to the official news agency in Paris calls attention to the fact that Germany has remained silent regarding her attitude in the Anglo-Russian controversy. It is said the German ambassador in London still holds a pessimistic view of the situation as when everything looked desperate, and that the English officials still fear that Germany is unfavorably disposed toward England, and is not anxious to see peace. The cost of the Russian railway from Akabad to Merv is estimated at 16,000,000 roubles (\$2,704 per verst (3,500 feet), exclusive of rails or rolling stock.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to questions, said that, although on receipt of the first telegrams giving an account of it, he had described the Pendjeh affair as an act of unprovoked aggression, still he had never presumed that the facts in his possession when he made that statement were unquestionable. As a matter of fact, within twenty-four hours afterward, news containing important qualifications of that first received had come to hand. He had no doubt that when the earl of Dufferin, at Lahore, after his return from the conference with the amir, at Rawal Pindi, described the Russian attack as an act of unprovoked aggression, without any qualifications, the viceroy's statement was warranted by the circumstances under which he spoke, and the knowledge in his possession. But Russia has since denied that Col. Alikhanoff had ordered the Turcomans under his command to make any attack. The report that Alikhanoff had issued such an order was made to England by Capt. Yate and his party, who were in Pendjeh during the battle. But it has been ascertained that since that neither Capt. Yate nor any of his party were aware of any other foundation for the report than that rumor. Lord Dufferin had arranged with the amir the basis upon which the British government had so far proceeded in the frontier affair, and if further communication with the amir should become necessary, they would be made. Being asked if Lord Dufferin, as viceroy of India, approved of the government's course toward Russia in the Afghan dispute, Mr. Gladstone refused to say whether he did or not.

**Dona Pedro's Cabinet.**  
LONDON, May 9.—A private telegram from Rio Janeiro announces the following as the new Brazilian ministry:  
President of the council and secretary of finance, Senator Saraiva.  
Secretary of foreign affairs, Senator Parana-gua.  
Secretary of justice, Deputy Mareira Penna.  
Secretary of war, Deputy Cumargoi.  
Secretary of the navy, Senator Sousa Leon.  
Secretary of agriculture, Deputy Moura.

**Poorly Fed Emigrants Mutiny.**  
PARIS, May 9.—Advices from St. Vincent report that while the French steamer Ville de Marseilles was on her way to Buenos Ayres, the emigrants on board mutinied, owing to the poor quality of the food furnished. They were finally overpowered after a desperate fight, in which the captain and several of the crew were badly wounded. Ten of the passengers were killed or wounded. The vessel put in at St. Vincent, where she is guarded by a French cruiser.

**Cholera Increasing.**  
BOMBAY, May 9.—The cholera epidemic at Rangoon is increasing.

**THREE FAT PLUMS.**  
Lothrop, Winchester and Thompson the Lucky Prize Winners.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The president has appointed George V. N. Lothrop, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia; Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Switzerland; John E. W. Thompson, of New York, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Hayti.

Geo. V. N. Lothrop, appointed minister to Russia, is a resident of Detroit. He was graduated at Yale in the same class with Senator Everts, of New York. By general consent, Mr. Lothrop has stood at the head of the Michigan bar for many years. This is his first public office, although he has several times refused congressional nominations. He is sixty years of age, has the most extensive practice throughout Michigan, where he has been for twenty years a recognized leader in the democratic party, having in two national conventions received complimentary votes for the office of president, and at one time was a candidate for the senatorship of Michigan. His eloquence has won for him a national reputation.

Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky, appointed minister-resident and consul-general to Switzerland, has represented his district

twice in congress, but for the last eight years has engaged in the practice of law and banking business. He was recently tendered a consulship at Nice, but declined it because it was not considered of sufficient dignity. He is understood to have secured the latter appointment through the influence of Henry Watterson, whose intimate personal friend he is.

Little is known here regarding John E. W. Thompson, appointed minister to Hayti, beyond the fact that he is a colored democrat of New York City.

## SENATOR FRYE.

Discourses of Pillsbury's Confirmation, Lamar's Record and Civil Service.

LEWISTON, Me., May 9.—Senator Frye was asked whether the report that he would vote for the confirmation of Eden P. Pillsbury for internal revenue collector for the fourth Massachusetts district was true, and said:

"I told Charles Kimball, of Chicago, that if Massachusetts wishes to wear the old clothes which Maine has cast off I do not object. Personally, I see no reason why I should not vote for the confirmation of Pillsbury as quickly as for any appointment that Cleveland has made. They say Pillsbury was a copperhead. Every man that Cleveland has appointed to a prominent place is either a copperhead or a rebel."

The say he stole a state. Well, Secretary Lamar stole a state and he murdered 10,000 men to do it. A senator has no right to say that he will or would not vote to confirm a nomination. I will say that I shall be governed by the action of the Massachusetts senators and by the wishes of my constituents. As a matter of senatorial courtesy the confirmation or rejection of Pillsbury would be left to the control of Senators Dawes and Hoar, for the appointment is for their state. Again, in regard to an appointment, I would desire to respect the wishes of my constituents. Of course, were there any principle involved, my own conscience would have to decide, but no principle is involved here.

In regard to Cleveland's administration the senator said: "Cleveland is getting too much credit altogether. He is not paying the least attention to civil service reform ideas. He makes a pretence of retaining postmasters who have unexpired terms, but there were only about 3,000 of them. They are turning the other officers out as fast as they can. They can't cut off all these heads at once. If they should work twelve hours a day it would take them a year to do it. The most of Cleveland's appointments have been about as bad as they could be. I see nothing in his administration to commend."

## A Suicide's Strange History.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 9.—Wm. H. Cook, whose remarkable history has made him one of the characters of the city, committed suicide in a low dive by shooting himself in the temple. Cook was a civil engineer of wide reputation and was years ago considered one of Pittsburgh's foremost men. He was possessed of property valued at \$250,000. His wife died, and in a short time thereafter Cook became so dissipated that he lost his social standing. This made him more reckless, and one day he found himself without money or friends. Nine years ago, while intoxicated, a former friend taunted him concerning his condition. Cook drew a revolver and shot the man dead. For this he served five years in the penitentiary. After his release he reformed for a time, but a woman with whom he became infatuated died, and after that he appeared to have no care for himself. One cold night he fell on the street and lay there until morning. He was nearly frozen and both legs had to be amputated. Since then he has become a common street beggar. In the days of his prosperity he often made presents to his friends worth thousands of dollars. To-day the only person who had a word of pity for him in death was Rose Fullerton, a degraded woman.

## The Extradition of Maxwell.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Extradition papers were prepared here to be sent to Auckland, New Zealand, for W. H. Lennox Maxwell, the Southern hotel murderer. No agent for the state has yet been appointed to go for Maxwell, there being some doubt as to the manner of his being appointed. There is no need of hurry, however, as the officer who goes cannot leave San Francisco before June 6, when the next Auckland steamer sails. Chief of police Harrigan called Mr. Gamble, American consul at Auckland, instructing him to hold Maxwell at all hazards until an officer from Missouri arrived. The police board have also telegraphed Secretary of State Bayard, notifying him that an officer will leave San Francisco for Maxwell June 6, and urges Mr. Bayard, in conjunction with the British minister at Washington, to see that Maxwell is not released on a technicality until the officer arrives.

## Personal.

Gen. Grant is gaining flesh, yet the doctors persist that his cancer is only quiet for a time, and will kill him yet.

Dr. J. J. Speed, sixty-nine, prominent Louisville, Ky., physician, is dead.

Queen Victoria was attended during her recent excursion by George Brown, a brother of the late J. B., who was taken into the royal service after the death of his relative. He attracts much attention, as he is invariably clad in the Highland garb.

Gov. J. Proctor Knott, Fayette Hewitt, and James W. Tate, of Kentucky, are in New York, as is Congressman W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa.

Ex-President Arthur's friends want him to run for governor of New York. Senator Everts' friends want him to be the next governor.

Charles Mitchell, a nephew of United States Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, brother of a wealthy New Yorker, was ordered out of Chicago for vagrancy.

## Pelted With Stones by Women.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., May 9.—A serious riot occurred at the quarries of the Coschocton stone company. On Monday the men struck for a raise and were refused. Afterward, when foreman Jacobs went to the quarry, he was assailed by the wives and children of the quarymen, who were hidden in cars and underground. Jacobs was pelted with stones and lime was thrown into his eyes. He was knocked down and painfully injured. A locomotive approached and the women dispersed. There were about thirty women and seventy boys in the crowd. The sheriff sent a deputy to quell the riot.

## PRINCE OF SWINDLERS.

## SUDDEN DEBOUTMENT OF A CHECKERED CRIMINAL CAREER.

A Handsome Glib-Tongued Scoundrel Under Lock and Key—His Operations on Land and Water in Various Guises Donned to Catch the Unwary.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The simple entry on the returns from the detective bureau as police headquarters, "Henry R. Lawrence, twenty-seven years, German, speculator, arrested for larceny," represents the temporary winding up of a career that has few parallels in the annals of crime.

Lawrence was brought to this city by Detective McCusky, having been arrested two weeks ago in Chicago at the instigation of Thomas Quinlan, an Englishman, who says he and his brother arrived in this city last September, having made the acquaintance of Lawrence on board the steamer. Upon their arrival he steered them to the hotel Devonshire, where Thomas Quinlan deposited his funds, amounting to \$950, in the safe and took a receipt for them.

Lawrence took the brother around and out of town as far as Poughkeepsie, managing to leave the impression upon him that he was a person of distinguished connection.

On the second day after their arrival Thomas had a business appointment with his uncle. Before sunrise that morning Lawrence aroused Quinlan in the hotel, after having first possessed himself of the receipt for Quinlan's deposit in the safe, and made him go with him to Central park to enjoy the morning air. It was nearly 10 o'clock before Quinlan remembered his engagement, and hurried off to his uncle's house. When Lawrence had seen him safely on his way he went back to the hotel, presented the receipt, drew the money, and took a steamer back to Europe the same day. On the way over he added to his money by playing an unsuspecting fellow traveler a similar trick, and then leisurely made a tour of the continent, returning to America a month or two ago.

Inspector Byrnes had meanwhile sent circulars describing the swindler to all the large cities in the union, asking for his arrest. It was developed that Lawrence's real name is Adolph A. H. Kleecamp, and that he was originally a Chicagoan. He married a Miss Taylor, of Rochelle, Ill., and soon after committed bigamy in Los Angeles by marrying Nellie Richards, the daughter of a wealthy resident of that place. By forging and swindling he possessed himself of over \$20,000 in the California town and ran away to San Francisco. In San Francisco he posed as a member of a firm of jewelers in Los Angeles and added \$6,000 to his ill-gotten gains. Having sought out the deluded second wife on the pretense of explaining all, but really to rob her of all she had, he fled, leaving her destitute, and this time went as far as Chicago, where he boarded in great style at a hotel after another, swindling them all. When that locality became too hot for him he journeyed to New York and found employment with Horace B. Winston, a publisher, at No. 236 Broadway. At the end of four months he collected \$700 due his employer and left suddenly. As a canvasser he had been Harry R. Sheldon. In a single night he became Lord Pembroke, and as such took passage for Europe on the steamer Belgeland.

Among his fellow passengers there was a young St. Louisian, the son of a tanner in the western city, to whom the "Lord" attached himself, with the result that when the two reached Paris "Lord Pembroke" had the young man's draft for \$5,000 in his pocket. He lost no time in cashing it at his banker's. To spare the young man the remorse of confessing to his father that he had been robbed, Kleecamp considerably calmed him by telling him that he had lost the money, and he was in need of more money. When a came in the shape of another draft, he cashed that also and left the town, leaving the father and son to come to an understanding by cable. It was on his return from this European trip that his evil fate led him back to Chicago, where Thomas Quinlan met him on the street and caused his arrest. Request papers were sent on from New York, but the prisoner made a stubborn fight. There are numerous warrants for his arrest besides those already mentioned. He is wanted in Indianapolis and Kansas City for swindling. In the former city he was arrested in an attempt to cash a forged check, but escaped from his captors. When caught in Chicago he was on the point of starting for New Orleans. Lawrence, alias Kleecamp, is a handsome swell in appearance, with a long, silky blonde mustache. He is six feet tall, slender, and very well dressed. He speaks five languages fluently. His picture was taken and placed in the Rogues gallery. Inspector Byrnes took the prisoner before recorder Smyth when he pleaded guilty, and was committed for examination.

## THE PRIESTS WILL BE HEARD

in the Selection of a Bishop to the Catholic See of Savannah.

MACON, Ga., May 9.—The movement of the Catholic priests of Georgia to nominate a successor to Bishop Gross, recently transferred by Pope Leo to Oregon as archbishop, is the culmination of a movement against the existing method of making such appointments. Although Georgia has been a diocese for over thirty years, priests have been regarded as nonentities when the time came for the selection of their bishop, the matter being entirely monopolized by the archbishop of Baltimore and his advisers. When Bishop Verot resigned he was succeeded by Persico, who was sent out all the way from Italy. On his resignation Father Gross, of Boston, was sent down. For some cause or other priests who were at that time in the diocese have, one by one, been leaving. Father Ryan, the poet priest, was forbidden the pulpit in the diocese. Father Hamilton went to Alabama. The new priests who have grown up in the diocese during the twelve years of Bishop Gross, having these troubles in mind, and fearing their repetition under a possible stranger who might be imposed upon them, quietly agreed to meet in Macon and nominate one of their own number direct to the pope, without the interference

of people abroad. As a result, the twenty-one priests in attendance unanimously named Vicar General Cafferty, without any second or third choice, as the man thoroughly fitted for the place. This action of the priests is a protest against the see of Savannah being kept as a prize for the ambition of northern priests. It is understood that the authorities in Baltimore had decided upon sending the name of Father Foley, of that city, brother to Bishop Foley, to the pope as a candidate for the bishopric. It now remains to be seen whether the pope will regard the suggestion of the priests on the spot or impose upon them a stranger, who will be sure to upset the existing order of things.

## COL. OTTER'S FIGHT.

One Hundred Indians Believed to be Killed—The Canadian Loss.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 9.—A Clark's Crossing dispatch says: The party from Battleford with the news of the fight on Poundmaker's reserve repaired the wires, which have been down since the 1st of the month, and communication is now restored. The messenger from Battleford states that Col. Otter's division attacked the hostile Crees on Poundmaker's reserve last Saturday and routed them with immense loss. The Indians fought with stubborn determination from 5 o'clock in the morning until noon. Then they commenced to retire, and a few minutes later were driven in all directions before the victorious troops. The troops under the commandant's direction then burned a portion of Poundmaker's camp. The Indian loss is not positively ascertained, but reliable estimates place it at 100 killed outright. Otter's loss is eight killed and thirteen wounded.

Definite information has been received at Clark's Crossing that Middleton's force moved on Batoche and will camp near the rebel stronghold, and give the half-breeds battle.

The Indians about Qu'Appelle are greatly excited over Poundmaker's defeat, and are said to be off the reserve. A general uprising of savages is now feared more than ever. Crowfoot, the great chief of the Blackfeet, is the natural brother of Poundmaker. Crowfoot is at present none too well disposed towards the government. Maj. Walsh fears that the baffled Crees will now massacre their captives. He does not put the fighting strength of the Indians north of the Saskatchewan at more than 600.

## ELOPEMENT AND SUICIDE.

Gussie Martin, of New York, Being Abandoned in Montreal, Takes Her Life.

MONTREAL, May 9.—About six months ago there came from New York a handsome young couple, who rented rooms from Miss Bissonnette, of No. 78 Vitre street, where they lived together as husband and wife for three months, when the man disappeared. The girl, who was very pretty, was in despair, and told her story to Miss Bissonnette. She said her name was Gussie Martin, that her father was a prominent New York broker, and that her parents tried to make her marry a man whom she greatly disliked and she eloped with the lover of her choice. After she had told her story she seemed reckless of her fate, and Miss Bissonnette, suspecting that all was not right, notified her to leave the house. About 10 o'clock that morning two girls rushed into Miss Bissonnette's room and said that Miss Martin had attempted to kill herself. Miss Bissonnette ran up to Miss Martin's room and found her lying on the floor in an unconscious state. She was taken to Notre Dame hospital where she died. The physician says death was caused by eating snuff and taking a large quantity of morphine.

## A Forsaken Wife's Suicide.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Miss Edna V. Libby, wife of Charles A. Libby, the wealthy New York and Chicago shirt manufacturer, mysteriously disappeared last Monday, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid.

Wednesday was the seventh anniversary of Mrs. Libby's wedding, which took place in Philadelphia, and she was more despondent than at any time since her husband's disappearance. She permitted the theory that he had been murdered for his money to prey upon her mind to such an extent that her family thought it would detract her reason. Her household consists of her father-in-law, her brother-in-law, James L. Libby, the head of the firm and her two children. All retired at an early hour and at 10 o'clock James L. was startled by a scream from Mrs. Libby's apartments. He hurried to the room and saw her prostrate upon a sofa, breathing heavily and insensibly. The family was aroused and a messenger despatched for a physician. Mrs. Libby expired just after midnight. The empty vial was on the floor. Mrs. Libby had retired to her room earlier than the others, and had suddenly taken the drug at once for she had made no preparations for going to bed.

## Boomers Watching the Promised Land.

CALDWELL, Kas., May 9.—Capt. Couch has arrived here with twenty teams and about 150 boomers during a snow storm.

Capt. Couch said: "There are about 250 of the boomers here now and there are about forty teams expected in a few days with about 150 more, making a total of 400 boomers." He says they intend making this their permanent headquarters in the future for their supplies and for taking in new members. He thinks in about sixty days they will make another attempt to gain possession of the forbidden lands. They all seem determined not to give up the chase, and feel certain of success by fall at the latest. They make no threats. They left seven or eight companies of soldiers at Arkansas City, who are expected here in a day or so.

## The Origin of Plymouth's Epidemic.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 9.—The committee of physicians reported that they had discovered a satisfactory explanation of the epidemic, and their conclusion is in perfect accord with the accepted scientific theory of the origin of typhoid fever.

At the headquarters of the mountain stream supplying Plymouth with water is a house in which typhoid fever has prevailed for the last three months. The excreta of the sick were washed into the stream by the March rains. The fever broke out at Plymouth about two weeks after the stream was polluted. By this pollution of the water supply 1,000 persons were poisoned and about eighty-five have died with the fever, while other deaths are likely to occur.